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Urban District of Bedworth

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer
of Health

INCLUDING THE

Chief Public Health Inspector's
Report for the year 1958



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BEDWORTH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
BEDWORTH.
August, 1959.

*To the Chairman and Members,
Bedworth Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the health of Bedworth for the year 1958, together with the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Dr. Gordon Hird, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, left your employ in April, 1958, to take up the post of Medical Officer of Health to the Boston Borough and Boston Rural District Councils. Dr. E. M. Hughes was appointed to the post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health and took up his duties on the 1st August, 1958. Mr. T. J. Price was appointed Pupil Public Health Inspector with effect from the 11th August, 1958.

POPULATION

The Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population for the district was 29,230 which shows an increase of 590. The natural increase, that is the excess of births over deaths, was 206 which shows that the Urban District continues to attract people.

BIRTHS

There were 560 live births of which 23 were illegitimate. There were also 12 still births, which makes a total for all births of 572, an increase of 25 over the previous year. The crude Birth Rate was 19·2 and that, multiplied by the comparability factor as issued by the Registrar General gives a corrected Birth Rate of 17·3 as compared with that of 16·9 for 1957. The crude Birth Rate of 19·2 was the second highest since 1949. The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1958 was 16·4. The Stillbirth Rate per thousand total births was 20·5 in 1958 which shows an increase over the previous year.

DEATHS

There were 354 deaths during the year 1958 as compared with 522 in the previous year. This large decrease can be attributed to the fact that deaths amongst the residents in the High View Hospital, which is situated in the Urban District and is a hospital

for old persons run by the Coventry Corporation, have this year been transferred to the districts in which the people are normally resident. The figure for this year, therefore, represents a true picture of deaths for the Urban District. To compensate for discrepancies in age and sex distribution the Registrar General issues a comparability factor which for the Urban District for 1958 was 0.88. When the crude Death Rate is multiplied by this factor the corrected Death Rate is obtained. For 1958 this corrected rate was 10.7 which shows a commendable decrease from the previous year. However, the fact that the deaths at High View Hospital were transferred this year must be taken into account. The crude Death Rate of 12.1 was the lowest since 1953. The Death Rate for England and Wales for 1958 was 11.7.

Deaths due to malignant diseases numbered 52 which shows a reduction of 39 over the previous year. Again, I must point out that the fact that deaths in High View Hospital were transferred must have a large bearing on this reduction. The percentage of deaths due to malignant diseases in 1957 was 17.4 whereas in the year under review this was only 14.7. However, the percentage of those deaths due to malignant diseases which were attributed to cancer of the lung or bronchus in 1957 was 18.7 whereas in 1958 this percentage had risen to 21.1. Once again I must draw attention to the rising number of deaths due to cancer of the lung and bronchus in the Country generally and sound a warning about the connection between smoking and the incidence of lung cancer. All deaths due to cancer of the lung and bronchus were in males and this follows the general picture throughout the country in that more males than females die from this disease.

Motor vehicle accidents accounted for four deaths — all in males — as compared with one death during 1957. This must be regarded as a penalty for progress !

All other accidents accounted for 14 deaths and 6 were in aged persons, 5 of whom were over the age of 80. These 6 deaths in aged persons were all attributable to accidents in the home involving falls. There were 2 other deaths due to home accidents — one in a baby, 10 months old, who died from asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit caused by falling into a bucket of urine, and the second in a child of 10 years who died of B. Coli Septicaemia and Hyperpyrexia following extensive burns, her clothing having been ignited from a coal fire in her home. Home accidents are responsible for more deaths than are road accidents, and this tragic state of affairs could easily be avoided by a little thought and care in the planning and running of homes. Education on home safety is of the utmost importance.

4 persons found life so intolerable that they took measures to terminate it — a sad reflection of life in this age !

Once again there were no deaths due to Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, or the common infectious diseases. Respiratory Tuberculosis accounted for 5 deaths, the same number as the previous year, whereas other forms of Tuberculosis were responsible for one death.

It is interesting to note that there was one death due to Syphilitic disease.

Deaths due to Bronchitis numbered 19 as compared with 17 in the previous year, and when one remembers that there were 168 less deaths in 1958, this figure gives some cause for concern. There is evidence to show that the incidence of Bronchitis is linked with atmospheric pollution and it may well be that when the Clean Air Act is fully implemented deaths due to Bronchitis will drop.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 17 deaths in infants under the age of one year, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 30.4 which is considerably higher than for the previous year and compares unfavourably with the Infant Mortality Rate of 24.7 for England and Wales. Of these 17 deaths, 14 occurred within the first month of life, and 9 of these 14 were associated with prematurity.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1958 was a fairly good year as far as infectious diseases were concerned. There was a sharp reduction in the number of cases of Measles which was only to be expected after the severe epidemic of this disease during 1957. It is pleasing to note that there was also a reduction of 42 in the number of cases of Whooping Cough. A disturbing feature, however, was the number of cases of Dysentery which were notified. All of the cases, whether notified or discovered by investigation, occurred in the Exhall West Ward and this has given your Officers some concern. Many investigations were carried out in an endeavour to trace the source of infection, but it was not possible to do so. It is worthy of note, however, that upon investigation by laboratory methods about two-thirds of the notified cases were found to be negative. There was also a sharp rise in the number of cases of Food Poisoning notified. From Table 12 it will be seen that there were 5 family outbreaks accounting for 14 cases. In 2 of these outbreaks the agent was identified as *Salmonella Typhi-murium*, whereas in 3 outbreaks no agent was identified. There were also 5 sporadic cases of Food Poisoning notified and in one of them *Salmonella Typhi-murium* was the causative organism. There was a slight drop in the number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified, but an increase in the number of Non-Pulmonary cases. Following the sharp outbreak of Poliomyelitis during the previous year, it is pleasing to note that during 1958 not a single case of Acute Poliomyelitis was notified. It is to be hoped that with the increasing number of persons vaccinated against Poliomyelitis this trend will continue.

WATER SUPPLY

Continual sampling of the Town's water supply was carried out during the year. All the water supplied by Birmingham was satisfactory, but water from Newdigate Colliery and from our own 20in. borehole gave some cause for concern on several occasions. Visits were made to these sources of supply on several occasions in an endeavour to trace the source of contamination. Several possible causes of contamination were discovered, and it is hoped that future water supplies will all be satisfactory. On one occasion water from the town mains was sampled and found to contain B. Coli type I as well as Coliform Bacilli. The matter was forthwith investigated and it was found that the chlorinator at the Waterworks had broken down and immediate steps were taken to have this matter rectified. All other samples taken from the town mains were satisfactory.

In the Hawkesbury Hall area investigations into the water supply to eight premises revealed that the water was obtained from wells and one borehole. These waters were drunk raw and were found to be heavily contaminated with B. Coli type I and Coliform Bacilli. The matter was reported to the Health Committee and meetings were held with the owners of these properties in order to try and arrive at a satisfactory solution. It was eventually agreed that a piped water supply should be made available for these premises and pending this being brought into operation occupants were advised to boil all water before drinking.

CONCLUSION

Two major problems occurred during the year — the large increase in the number of Dysentery cases notified and the unsatisfactory state of the water supply in the district. It appears that much more investigation will have to be undertaken to solve the Dysentery question as the early months of 1959 showed that the problem is still with us. When the Hawkesbury Hall area receives its piped supply this problem will be almost solved.

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Deakin and the other members of the Health Inspectorate for all the assistance they have given me and for the cheerful way they have undertaken their many arduous tasks. Once again I must thank Miss Leach for the work she has done during the year, particularly in the preparation of this report.

My thanks are also due to my colleagues in all other Departments for their unfailing assistance.

I would also like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the way in which the reports of the Public Health Department have been received during the year, and to other members of the Council for their support on matters affecting the health of the Town.

Yours faithfully,
G. DISON,
Medical Officer of Health.

BEDWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor J. McMahon

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J. F. Gee, C.C.

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor H. Darlison, J.P.

Councillor J. Allen

„ J. T. Bates

„ C. W. Campling

„ J. W. Fletcher

„ E. Miller

„ S. Rex

„ H. Smith

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

G. DISON, M.C., L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

G. HIRD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(to 28-4-58)

E. M. HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(from 1-8-58)

Chief Public Health Inspector, Meat and Other Foods Inspector,
Petroleum Officer:

CHARLES E. DEAKIN, C.R.S.I.,

Cert. Meat and Other Foods

Additional Public Health Inspector:

HENRY BURRISS, C.R.S.I.

Cert. Meat and Other Foods

Second Additional Public Health Inspector:

THOMAS JOHN PASSMORE, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.,

Cert. Meat and Other Foods

Clerk:

Miss F. LEACH

Pupil:

TERENCE JOHN PRICE

(from 11-8-58)

TABLE 1

A. VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District	7,913 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate mid 1958) ..	29,230
Rateable Value at 31-3-59	£293,134
General Rate Levied	20/6
Product of Penny Rate	£1,221
Number of Inhabited Houses, including Houses and Shops and Licensed Premises as at 31-3-59 ..	8,705
Deaths	354
Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	12·1
(Corrected) ..	10·7
Live Births	560
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude) ..	19·2
(Corrected) ..	17·3
Still-births	12
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births	20·5
Total live and still-births	572
Infant deaths	17
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total ..	30·4
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ legitimate	27·9
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ illegitimate	87·0
Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ..	25·0
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births ..	4·1
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	Nil

TABLE 2

BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY SEXES — 1958

Deaths				Males	Females	Total
All ages	..	..	..	181	173	354
Under one year:						
Legitimate	..	..		10	5	15
Illegitimate	..	..		1	1	2
Total	..	..	..	11	6	17
Live Births						
Legitimate	..	..	..	251	286	537
Illegitimate	..	..	..	8	15	23
Total	..	..	..	259	301	560
Stillbirths						
Legitimate	..	..	..	2	9	11
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	—	1
Total	..	..	..	3	9	12
Total Live and Stillbirths				262	310	572

TABLE 3

VITAL STATISTICS 1949-1958

Year	Popula- tion	No. of Deaths	No. of Births	No. of Infant Deaths	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1949	24,040	202	460	18	8.4	19.1	39.1
1950	24,540	225	416	16	9.2	16.9	38.5
1951	25,080	272	466	26	10.8	18.6	55.8
1952	25,400	196	466	15	7.7	18.3	32.2
1953	25,580	*399	449	13	15.6	17.5	28.9
1954	27,050	*462	498	10	17.1	18.4	20.1
1955	27,570	*494	557	14	17.9	20.0	25.5
1956	27,930	*443	542	16	15.9	18.9	30.3
1957	28,640	*522	538	13	18.2	18.8	24.2
1958	29,230	354	560	17	12.1	19.2	30.4

* Increase due to changes in regulations affecting transferred deaths.

TABLE 4
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1958.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Females	Total 1958	Total 1957
All Causes	181	173	354	522
Tuberculosis—Respiratory ..	2	3	5	5
Tuberculosis—Other	1	—	1	1
Syphilitic Disease	1	—	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	4	3	7	9
Malignant Neoplasm— Lung-Bronchus	11	—	11	17
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast ..	—	4	4	8
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus ..	—	3	3	6
Other Malignant Neoplasms ..	13	12	25	50
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2	1
Diabetes	—	2	2	6
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	25	30	55	98
Coronary Disease, Angina ..	25	12	37	58
Hypertension with Heart Disease	13	11	24	48
Other Heart Disease	16	42	58	90
Other Circulatory Disease ..	7	9	16	11
Influenza	2	4	6	7
Pneumonia	13	7	20	20
Bronchitis	10	9	19	17
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	3	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	1	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	—	1	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	1	—	1	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations ..	3	3	6	1
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	15	9	24	39
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	4	—	4	1
All other Accidents	8	6	14	11
Suicide	3	1	4	2
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	1

INFANT MORTALITY

TABLE 5

CAUSES OF NEO-NATAL DEATHS, 1958.

CAUSES OF DEATH	With Prematurity	Without Prematurity	Total
Congenital defects	—	3	3
Birth injuries	2	1	3
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Prematurity	2	—	2
Asphyxia	2	—	2
Atelectasis	1	—	1
Anoxia, Antepartum with maternal haemorrhage ..	1	—	1
	9	5	14

TABLE 6

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR, 1958

CAUSES OF DEATH	With Bronchitis or Pneumonia	Without Bronchitis or Pneumonia	Total
Congenital defects	—	1	1
Bronchitis	1	—	1
Asphyxia	—	1	1
	1	2	3

TABLE 7

INFANT DEATHS — WARD

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Bedworth East	1	1	2
„ West	2	2	4
„ North	1	—	1
Exhall East	1	—	1
„ West	5	2	7
Bulkington	1	1	2
	11	6	17

B. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES — TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE 8

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1958

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	3	2	1	—	—	1	—
15—20	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
20—25	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—45	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	3	4	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—65	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 over	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	17	15	3	2	2	3	1	—

TABLE 9

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cases on Register at 1-1-58 ..	189	148	14	31	382
Cases removed during 1958 ..	17	15	1	2	35
Cases added during 1958 ..	18	20	3	4	45
Cases on Register at 31-12-58	190	153	16	33	392

TABLE 10
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases Notified									Total
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	+ 65	
Scarlet Fever ..	—	5	5	3	1	—	—	—	14
Pneumonia ..	—	7	3	1	2	3	10	5	31
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Measles	5	50	40	—	—	—	—	—	95
Whooping Cough	—	17	14	2	—	—	—	—	33
Dysentery:									
Notified ..	4	44	40	23	14	30	8	—	163
Discovered by Investigation	—	7	6	1	—	2	—	—	16
Food Poisoning ..	1	3	5	3	1	3	3	—	19

TABLE 11
INFECTIOUS DISEASES — WARDS

DISEASE	W A R D						
	Bedworth E.	Bedworth W.	Bedworth N.	Exhall E.	Exhall W.	Bulkington	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	1	2	3	1	5	2	14
Pneumonia ..	7	3	9	3	8	1	31
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Measles ..	1	—	1	—	93	—	95
Whooping Cough ..	—	8	7	1	17	—	33
Dysentery: Notified ..	—	—	—	—	163	—	163
Discovered by Investigation	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
Food Poisoning	—	2	4	—	13	—	19
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary	5	4	8	4	3	8	32
Non-pulmonary	—	—	2	1	1	1	5

TABLE 12
FOOD POISONING

	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases in Outbreak		Notified Singly
	Family	Other	Family	Other	
Agent Identified: <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> ..	2	—	5	—	1
Agent Not Identified	3	—	9	—	4

TABLE 13

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL, 1958

DISEASE	COVENTRY		
	Males	Females	Total
Pneumonia	—	1	1
Bronchitis	—	2	2
Influenza	1	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	3	2	5
Diarrhoea and Vomitting	1	4	5
Tonsillitis	1	—	1
„ with Enteritis	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	2
Upper Respiratory Infection	2	1	3
„ „ „ with Dysentery	—	1	1
Aseptic Meningitis	3	1	4
Meningitis	1	—	1
Meningitis	2	2	4
Barbiturate Poisoning	—	1	1
Sonnei Dysentery	1	1	2
Pericardial Effusion	—	1	1
Chicken Pox	2	2	4
Encephalitis	1	2	3
Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	—	1	1
Pharyngitis	2	—	2
Observation	1	—	1
Sub-clinical infective hepatitis	1	—	1
Subarchroid Haemorrhage	1	—	1
Food Poisoning	2	1	3
Measles with Bronchitis	—	1	1
„ „ Pneumonia	—	1	1
Senile Demintia Malnutrition	—	1	1
Dissiminated Encephalomyelitis	1	—	1
Measles	1	1	2
TOTAL ..	29	28	57

C. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The General Practitioner Service is administered by the Warwickshire Executive Council; there are seven Medical Practitioners together with Assistants resident in the district, and seventeen others living outside practice on the periphery.

There are no general hospital services directly available within the district, but adequate out-patient and in-patient facilities are provided at the Nuneaton and Coventry Hospitals, which are administered by Group No. 20 Hospital Management Committee of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board. Cases of Infectious Disease are usually admitted to Whitley Isolation Hospital, Coventry. The bed accommodation for Tuberculous patients is provided mainly at Hertford Hill Sanatorium, near Warwick, but other Sanatoria within the Birmingham Region are used. Out-patient clinics for Tuberculosis are held at Riversley Park Clinic, Coton Road, Nuneaton, and The Quadrant, Coventry, and facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease are available at Riversley Park Clinic, Nuneaton.

The Warwickshire County Council are responsible for the arrangements made for Domiciliary Nursing, Domestic Helps, Vaccination and Immunisation, the care of Mothers and Young Children, the Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, and the Ambulance Service under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946. With the exception of the Ambulance Service the administration of these services is under the control of the Area Medical Officer, Council House, Nuneaton.

The Ambulance Depot is adjacent to the Clinic, Newtown Road, Bedworth, where Infant Welfare Clinics and Clinics for School Children are held each week. These premises are also used for Ante-Natal, Ophthalmic, and Sunlight Clinics at which attendance is by appointment only. A modern, well-equipped Dental Surgery is situated at the Nicholas Chamberlaine School, where a School Dental Officer attends for the treatment of school children, and also of pre-school children and expectant mothers.

TABLE 14

Existing arrangements for all the Clinic Services provided by the Warwickshire County Council within the District are shown below:

SERVICE	SITUATION OF PREMISES	DAYS OPEN
Infant Welfare Centres (under 5 years)	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Mondays, Tuesdays & Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
	Ryton Methodist Church Hall, Bulkington	Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
Antenatal Clinics	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Tuesdays, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon
Mothercraft & Relaxation	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
School Health Service (5—15 years)		
Minor Ailments Clinic	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Mondays & Thursdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon
	Keresley Newlands School	Alternate Fridays 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon
Eye Clinic	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Mondays by appointment
Dental Clinic	Nicholas Chamberlaine School	Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by appointment
Speech Therapy	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Mondays by appointment

D. HOUSING**Building Programme**

No. of new houses erected during 1958:—

(a) By the Local Authority	76
(b) By Private Enterprise	270

No. of applicants for Council Houses at:—

31st December, 1957	560
31st December, 1958	450

Rent Act, 1957:—

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair ..	29
Number of decisions not to issue certificates ..	5
Number of decisions to issue certificates:—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	10
(b) in respect of all defects	14
Number of undertakings given by landlords	13
Number of undertakings refused	—
Number of certificates issued	11
Number of applications for cancellation of certificates	5
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ..	—
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	—
Certificates cancelled	5

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	65
---	----

Action taken under Statutory Powers during the year:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of notices served under the Public Health Acts	44
--	----

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

No. of Licenced sites	6
No. of Dwellings on Licenced sites	158
No. of Individual Licences	10
No. of Unlicenced sites	9
No. of Dwellings on Unlicenced sites	124
No. of Individual Unlicenced Dwellings	20
No. of Dwellings exempt from Licence (Members of Showmen's Guilds, Agricultural Workers, etc.)	40
	—
	15
	352
	—

RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICE

Dwelling Houses

Defective walls and ceilings repaired	36
Roofs repaired	26
Stairs repaired	2
Spouting repaired or new provided	17
Defective floors repaired or renewed	18
Fireplaces repaired or rebuilt	5
Copper repaired or rebuilt	4
Yard paving repaired	—
Windows renewed or repaired	46
New sinks provided	11
Defective pointing repaired	10
Doors repaired or rehung	18
Chimney flues and brickwork repaired	3
New chimney pots provided	1
Defective brickwork repaired or renewed	1
Handrails provided	—
Skirting boards repaired	4
Damp-proof course provided	—

Drainage, etc.

Drainage cleared from obstruction	15
Drainage Inspection chambers provided or repaired ..	5
Ventilating shafts improved	1
Soil pipes repaired	—
Defective drains re-laid	7
Sink waste pipes and gullies repaired	3

Closet Accommodation

Water closet pedestals repaired or renewed	6
Water closet cisterns repaired or renewed	13
Water closet seats repaired or renewed	2
Water closet accommodation provided	4

Water Supply

Internal water supply provided or improved	12
Burst water supply pipes repaired	11

Domestic Refuse

Dustbins provided	22
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DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfected after Infectious Disease	23
Rooms of verminous premises disinfected	32

E. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Water Supply of Bedworth is constant, and is obtained as follows:

(a) *Two sources at the Newdegate Colliery, in the West Ward of the District.*

(i) From an adit in the Frank Shaft, 270ft. below ground surface.

(ii) From a 12in. borehole, 220ft. deep.

The total quantity of water from these sources for 1958
was 83,361,000 gallons

(b) *20in. Borehole, Bedworth Waterworks.*

The borehole is 20in. in diameter and 275ft. deep.

The yield for 1958 was 74,124,000 gallons

(c) *Exhall Deep Well.*

The well is 9ft. in diameter, and approximately 260—300ft. deep. No water was drawn from this source during 1958.

(d) *Coventry Corporation.*

This is used as a Supplementary Supply, and is only drawn
upon when necessary. The quantity obtained from this
source during 1958 was 2,460,000 gallons

(e) *Birmingham.*

This is used as a supplementary supply, being piped via
Nuneaton. The quantity obtained from this source during
the year was 74,430,000 gallons

All this water is pumped into a storage reservoir at the Waterworks. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 750,000 galls., which is normally a 1·25 days' supply for the town. The water is pumped from the reservoir and boosted direct to the town. The Water Tower is now only used for night duty.

Total from all sources 234,375,000 gallons

The Exhall East and West Wards are in the Water Supply district of the City of Coventry, and are supplied by that Corporation.

As a result of the above it is considered that the Water Supply of the area has been reasonably satisfactory in quantity.

No. of samples of Town's water submitted for analysis .. 98

		<i>Raw Water</i>	<i>Treated Water</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	Chemical	3	3	6
(b)	Bacteriological ..	41	51	92

No. of samples from all other sources submitted for analysis 43

					<i>Raw Water</i>
					<i>Chemical Bacteriological</i>
Wells .. ..	..	..	..	—	20
Spring .. ..	..	..	..	—	3
No. 1 Inset ..	..	..	..	—	15
Ditch .. ..	..	..	..	3	2

RAINFALL

The total rainfall for the year was 32.73 inches
 The number of days when rainfall was recorded 190
 The wettest month was June, when a total of 4.85 inches
 was recorded.

The average daily consumption of water in the District during 1958 was:

Domestic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	561,247	gallons
Trade .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	37,716	„
Bramcote .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	35,312	„
Barnacle and Shilton, for Rugby R.D.C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,583	„
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	641,858	„

The maximum consumption of water in any one day for all sources was .. ..	..	..	..	690,000	gallons
Consumption per day per head of population ..	..	..	..	26.44	„
Population of Statutory Area .. ..	..	..	..	..	22,672
Population supplied into Houses .. ..	..	..	..	..	22,566
Population supplied by Standpipes .. ..	..	..	..	..	82
Total population directly supplied .. ..	..	..	..	..	22,648
Population without piped supply .. ..	..	..	..	..	24
Total hereditaments supplied .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,403
Houses with standpipes .. ..	..	..	..	..	33
Standpipes .. ..	..	..	..	..	19
Wells used for domestic supply .. ..	..	..	..	..	8

CARAVANS

Caravans directly supplied .. ..	..	..	..	..	192
Caravans supplied by standpipes .. ..	..	..	..	..	190
Caravans with supply inside .. ..	..	..	..	..	2
Population directly supplied (included in Total Population directly supplied) .. ..	..	..	..	..	408

TABLE 15

The latest Chemical analyses are as follows:

Results expressed in parts per 1,000,000 (pH excepted).

Source	Free Chlorine	Chloramine	Free and Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Nitrite	Nitrate	Chloride	pH	Oxygen Absorbed from Acid/KMnO ₄ 4 hrs. at 80° F.	Total Solids Dried at 100° C.	Iron	Alkalinity	Plumbo-Solvency	Appearance
Newdigate Colliery No. 1	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.01	Nil	3.2	74	7.7	0.08	558	Nil	256	Nil	Clear and Bright
Newdigate Colliery No. 2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.0	68	7.2	0.04	596	0.01	268	Nil	Clear and Bright
Birmingham ..	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.08	Nil	2.6	40	8.35	0.90	466	0.02	204	Nil	Clear and Bright
Newdigate Colliery Mixed & Birmingham	Nil	0.02	Nil	0.06	Nil	2.7	60	7.85	0.40	498	0.04	224	Passes test	Bright, trace fine particulate matter
20in. Borehole Bedworth Waterworks	Nil	Nil	0.09	0.01	Nil	Nil	62	7.0	0.77	720	3.4	256	Nil	Faintly opalescent, opalescence increasing to brown turbidity on standing in laboratory
Bulk Supply ..	Nil	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.001	1.8	60	7.0	0.28	614	0.72	246	Nil	Slightly opalescent, faintly yellow

TABLE 16

The following table is based on the Ministry of Health's Report — "The Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies," which classifies Piped Supplies as follows:

	<i>Coliform Count</i> per 100 ml.	<i>Bact. Coli 1 Count</i> per 100 ml.*
Class 1 Excellent	0	0
Class 2 Satisfactory	0-3	0
Class 3 Suspicious	4-10	0
Class 4 Unsatisfactory	Greater than 10	0 or more

*The presence of Bact. Coli 1 immediately places the sample in Class 4.

SOURCE	Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newdigate Colliery No. 1	11	84.6	1	7.7	—	—	1	7.7	13	100
Newdigate Colliery No. 2	10	71.4	—	—	—	—	4	28.6	14	100
Birmingham	13	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	100
Newdigate Colliery Mixed and Birmingham ..	7	53.8	1	7.7	—	—	5	38.5	13	100
Exhall Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20in. Borehole, Bedworth Waterworks ..	22	84.6	3	11.5	—	—	1	3.9	26	100
Town Main	12	92.3	—	—	—	—	1	7.7	13	100
All Sources	75	81.5	5	5.5	—	—	12	13.0	92	100

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

TABLE 17

1.—**Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**
including Inspections made by Public Health Inspector.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	38	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	—	—	—
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' premises) ..	—	—	—
TOTAL	38	—	—

TABLE 18

2.—**Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which prosecutions were installed
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	4	—	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

RODENT CONTROL

During the year one rodent operative was employed in routine work of rodent control. The methods of control as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are used, and the following conditions were found and action taken:

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling houses	(3) All other including Business Premises	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
1. Number of properties in District	9	8580	1409	10,038	40
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of (a) notification ..	—	146	20	166	—
(b) Survey under the Act	30	188	—	218	10
(c) otherwise.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
3. Total inspections carried out—incl. re-inspections	90	1010	60	1160	10
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats: Major ..	1	—	—	1	—
Minor ..	3	234	20	257	2
(b) Mice: Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ..	—	30	—	30	—
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec. 4) treated	4	264	20	288	—
6. Total treatments carried out—incl. re-treatments	30	284	22	336	—
7. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:—					
(a) Treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work ..	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings ..	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

F. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY, 1958

Number of Licensed Milk Retailers:

PRINCIPAL:

Sterilised	13
Pasteurised & Sterilised	1
Pasteurised, Sterilised & Tuberculin Tested ..	11

SUPPLEMENTARY:

Pasteurised	1
Pasteurised, Sterilised & Tuberculin Tested ..	4

TABLE 19

TUBERCULOUS MILK INVESTIGATIONS

**Routine Milk Samples taken by the Warwickshire County Council
for Biological Examination during 1958.**

					<i>No. of Samples</i>	
					<i>Total</i>	<i>No. Positive</i>
Pasteurised					—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Past)					—	—
Tuberculin Tested					2	Nil
Accredited and non-designated					13	1

**Results of Investigations of Tubercle-Infected Milk Supplies
during the year 1958**

	<i>Cases found on routine sampling in the County</i>			<i>Cases reported by neighbouring County Authorities</i>
Number of				
1. Investigations			1	—
2. Cows examined			7	—
3. Milk samples for diagnostic purposes			2	—
4. Cows slaughtered under Tuberculosis Order			1	—
5. Cows removed from herds during investigations that may have been infected ..			—	—

FOOD PREMISES

Number of Food Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—

Ice-Cream:

Sale	86
Manufacture	1
Store	87
Sausages	17

VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES

Fried Fish Shops	24
Bakehouses	8
Butchers' Shops, Stalls, Vans	120
Ice Cream Premises	93
Dairies, Milkshops	84
Catering Establishments	30

ICE CREAM SAMPLES

During the year 93 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological analysis, the results of which are as follows:—

Grade	<i>Pre-packed</i>	<i>Loose</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	83	7	90
2	1	2	3
3	—	—	—
4	—	—	—
	84	9	93

MEAT

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED, 1958.

DETAIL	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed (if known) ..	465	104	Nil	3247	1651	Nil
No. inspected	465	104	Nil	3247	1651	Nil
All diseases except tuber- culosis and cysticerci:—						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	5	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	233	50	Nil	691	257	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ..	50·10	48·67	Nil	21·31	15·87	Nil
Tuberculosis only:—						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some parts or organs condemned	31	12	Nil	Nil	19	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	7·10	11·52	Nil	Nil	1·15	Nil
Cysticercosis:—						
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1958.

DETAILS	WEIGHT		
	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
52 tins of Meat, Ham, Rabbit, Tongue, etc. ..	1	3	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
92 tins and jars of Jam, Fruit, Milk, Vegetables, Fish, etc.		3	27
1 leg of Pork			17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausages		1	8
Cooked Ham		2	16
Cakes			1
Dried Fruit		3	26
Rice			11
TOTAL WEIGHT	5	—	20 $\frac{3}{4}$

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

All condemned meat from the slaughterhouses is conveyed to a private firm in Nuneaton for processing.

All other condemned food is collected by the Council's Refuse Department and disposed of by tipping with the normal household refuse.

W. Cawthorne & Son,
Printers,
Market Place, Nuneaton.
